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"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1839.

STRONG POTATOES---MANURE FOR POTATOES.

Many potatoes have a "strong" or rancid taste, especially, after having been exposed to the sun and air for some time.

This is undoubtedly owing to a change in their juices, by which some acid or acrid matter is developed. We heard it asserted by a farmer, the other day, that blue or yellow potatoes were never strong, but that white and red ones, often times were. We cannot vouch for the truth of this, altho' we cannot now recollect ever having, seen or tasted, a blue one—a Philadelphia or chenango as they should be called, for instance,—that was.

If it be a fact, that the blue potatoe never acquires this rancidity, it is an additional value to its properties.

We believe this peculiarity of taste, is oftentimes produced by the kind of soil in which they are planted and the sort of manure which we put upon them for a dressing. When planted in a soil which has been under cultivation for sometime, or manured with litter from the horse stable, or chip dirt, the potatoe is much more apt to have this peculiar taste, to be "heavy" & "soggy" & also to have a rough coat which very much impairs its qualities. Vegetable fibre, partially decomposed, has always succeeded best with us as manure for potatoes. Green sward turned under, with a little plaster of paris put into the hill, seldom fails to give an abundant and good flavored crop. New lowlands which have a good supply of small roots and turf, and decayed or decaying leaves, also suit them right well. We have known, also, dry wheat or Rye straw, put into the furrow and potatoes planted upon it with good success, both as to quantity and quality of crop. In this case however, should the season be dry, there is more danger of a failure than in the other modes of culture.

COLMAN'S SECOND REPORT.

The second Report of the Rev. Henry Colman, Agricultural Commissioner of Massachusetts, has been received.

It comprises statistics, &c. of the Agriculture of the County of Berkshire, and presents some very interesting views of the state of Agricultural operations in that region. It also contains much useful matter, not particularly pertaining to this County. We shall favor our readers with extracts occasionally from the work.

The plan of an Agricultural Survey, by which statistical information in regard to the actual state and condition of the country shall be developed and recorded—new or important operations and improvements made known, and expensive, useless or inefficient ones also commented upon, is of the utmost importance to a community where so large a proportion of the people are actual farmers, and where all are dependent upon the fruits of their exertions. And yet we see by the reports of the proceedings of the Massachusetts Legislature, that there are a few bitterly opposed to all movements of the kind. We suppose they belong to the "penny wise and pound foolish

ish" party, who think they do the public a great service by saving a cent to-day in checking a project which may produce a dollar to-morrow.

MAINE NOT SO WISE AS SHE OUGHT TO BE.

The New-England Farmer says that the State of Maine wisely appropriated their share of the surplus Revenue as a fund for the support of common schools. Alas, it is not true. New-York has so appropriated her share, but Maine has distributed hers per capita, & it is mostly frittered away, nobody knows where, and few can tell what good it has done. Had it been invested in such a way that its interest could have been used for the promotion of education among the people, it would have saved a vast amount of bickering, abuse and recrimination among the different parties, and been a perennial fountain issuing forth a healthy and refreshing stream to the latest time. Where is it now? Echo answers—where?

STEAMING PEAT.

A NEW BUSINESS PROPOSED.

Some things can be done as well as other's.—Sam Patch.

It is well known that Peat and Swamp muck contain a large quantity of vegetable matter oftentimes united with an acid, such as the Phosphoric acid. This vegetable matter, or a portion of it which used to be called in old times *vegetable extract*, and afterwards *humus* or *humine*, and sometimes *ulmine*, is now called as most of our readers know, *Geine*. It is a very important substance, inasmuch as it is this principle in soils and manures which serves as the proper nourishment of vegetables while growing. It exists in two states or conditions; in one it is *soluble* or easily dissolved, and in the other *insoluble* or not capable of being dissolved in water. It must be dissolved before it can enter into vegetables for their nourishment. Hence the reasons why some peats and muck will not benefit the crop. The *Geine* is in an insoluble state.

Lye from ashes or soda will unite with it and render it soluble. Hence the use of burning the surface of some peat bogs to afford an alkali to unite with the insoluble *Geine* and render it soluble. Heat, moisture, and time, bringing on putrefaction also renders it soluble. Dr. Rennie, some years ago, suggested the idea of steaming it. This suggestion was all that we ever heard about it, and probably all that was ever done about it. Since, however, steam has been extensively applied to the extraction of tannin from bark for the uses of the tannery. Why could not steam be used to extract the soluble *geine* from peats—this solution evaporated, and the dry or solid *geine* thus obtained in a form in which it could be easily transported to any distance, again dissolved and used as a manure?

The apparatus need not be very expensive. The peat from which the *geine* has been extracted, might be used as a fuel to raise the steam. Here is a chance for some Yankee to drive a new business, if not a profitable one. After all the soluble *geine* is extracted in this way, common lye or ashes, may be mingled with the peat, or this may be done at first and the whole of it thus extracted in the form of geate of potash which is soluble and a great fertilizer of soils. This may be put up in casks or evaporated down to a solid state and thus carried wherever it is wanted. The ashes of the peat may be sold and used also as manure, or

as before mentioned put in with the next batch of peat to be steamed.

PORTLAND TRANSCRIPT. This well conducted and interesting literary publication has just commenced its third volume. It is still edited by Mr. Ilsley, whose zeal and untiring efforts in his pursuit have become so well known that we trust the periodical under his charge will always be well supported. It has been hard work hitherto, to make a paper, devoted to literature and miscellaneous reading live long in Maine. We hope this will live a much longer life than its predecessors.

SANDWICH ISLAND GAZETTE. By the politeness of a friend we have been favored with an examination of the Sandwich Island Gazette, published by S. D. Macintosh, at Honolulu. In such a remote and isolated situation, we should think the Editor would be sometimes puzzled to find matter that would be new and interesting—but we see he is fertile in expedients and what he lacks in matter to fill his columns, he makes up in the size of his types. The Missionaries do not seem to be very particular friends of his; and his paper has a long communication in favor of the Roman Catholics. He advises the missionaries to teach the natives the mechanic and agricultural arts. That is good advice, and we think he had better follow it too. His columns would be more usefully filled with such matter, than with *religious squabbles*.

Mechanic & Farmer—Pictou Nova Scotia. This is a neatly printed sheet, published weekly at Pictou, N. S. by J. Stiles, and devoted to mechanics, agriculture, politics and general news.

The columns of this periodical are well filled with variety. The press at Pictou, must be one of the outposts of the type setting corps. It is gratifying, however, to find a commander there who so well understands his duty.

POTATO GROWING.

Messrs. Editors:—In the 6th No of the Maine Farmer, I noticed an article entitled Agricultural experiments, Potatoes &c., with the signature C. B. A.

Being a youngster and a lover of agriculture, and potatoes being a great article with us in this section of the country; and the time of planting being near, I wish for correct information on the subject. Could I be satisfied that the way in which C. B. A. manages, is the best way, I would gladly patronize it. But, if after a thorough investigation, I find the good old way to be the best, I will by no means forsake it.

To express my opinion in toto, I cannot agree with friend C. B. A. I do not intend to be that "longer head to suggest a better way," I only wish to remind him that a "better way" in my humble opinion, that has long been practiced by many of our good old farmers" which is that of friend Pollard's, as expressed in the last number, not to cut the potato nor deposit them in the bowels of the earth, but place them nearer the surface of the soil than we can possibly do it (and cover them at all) with the horse and plough, and also with more "accuracy and exact symmetry."

"Haste makes waste is a very true saying."

Now if C. B. A.'s land be new, stony, gravelly, or slaty inclining to clay, he cannot plant his Murphies with much "accuracy" in his way; taking the fast hemlock, the obstinate white maple and cradle knoll, into consideration.

I think if C. B. A. would be so kind as to listen, he would hear not only his straggling seed ends but his crops cry loudly.

This is not the way to farm it; and, by the way, hoping that brother C. B. A. will take no offence, but be willing to instruct a pupil up east. I will just mention that I have seen the experiment which he speaks of tried.

And for information, would ask him if such experiments by expedients, are not too often tried for our benefit? Has he made a just estimate of his labor & crop, raised thus? or is he still willing to make expedients experiments.

If his mode can be practiced on new land, to good advantage, why not on our old land to better?

And summing it all up, would it not be better to independently postpone horse planting and digging; & after preparing the ground and dropping the seed, no lower than to have it even with the surface of the ground, take the hoe and see to it, that there is no stone, slate nor hard lumps of clay, nor any thing, but good rich soil one and a half inches thick placed over, and perhaps a few decayed sods around them; and in digging, go steadily and not "speedily," being richly rewarded for our pains?

I do not expect to instruct C. B. A., but if the same result can be obtained at a cheaper rate, I wish to know it, and know how it is done. A burnt child dreads the fire.

J. H. V.

St. Albans, 3d mo. 22, 1839.

DEPARTMENT, Conducted by M. SEAVEY.

CULTURE OF SUGAR BEET.

The business of making our own sugar is beginning to attract a good degree of attention among the farmers of our State, and we have received from various sources requests for information on the subject. This business, although it promises fair to become a prominent feature in the farming operations of our country, is yet in its infancy. It has been successfully carried on in many parts of Europe, where valuable improvements have recently been made in it. We have but little practical knowledge in any branch of the business, and must therefore give such information as we have collected from the various publications on the subject.

VARIETY. There are several varieties of Beet from which sugar has been extracted, but the greatest yield of sugar from a given number of pounds of root is obtained from the White (*Beta Alba*), which, however, has been but little raised in this part of the country. What few experiments that have come to our knowledge have been made with the yellow or amber colored root, which grows longer than the white, and are generally considered to yield a much larger number of pounds to the acre, and upon the whole, are more profitable to raise in our soil and climate than any of the other kinds.

QUALITY AND PREPARATION OF SOIL. The selection of a congenial soil for this as well as all other plants is of the utmost importance in producing them in their greatest perfection. The beet roots delight in a deep loose loam, well stirred and pulverized to the depth of 12 or 14 inches, that it may extend its lateral shoots in every direction the more readily to collect the nourishment within their reach for the support and growth of the plant. A hard clayey soil that will bake and crack in a drought is most unpropitious for this crop. In dry seasons, however, it has succeeded admirably on intervals that have a clayey bottom, on which is loam and decayed vegetable matter to the depth of 16 to 18 inches. Like all other root crops, it requires a tolerable degree of moisture, but if it has too much water it will yield less sugar to the hundred pounds of roots than if raised on high and moderately dry ground. And it is a fixed principle that the more sugar you obtain the better quality it will be. The same remark holds good with regard to potatoes, and every other root crop, the more congenial the soil and climate in which they are raised and the greater perfection to which they are brought, the

greater amount of starch they contain, and the better and pleasanter flavor they will have. Therefore a soil neither very wet or very dry is best adapted to their culture. Butler in a small treatise on this subject, says—

"Argillaceous and deep soils, with a mixture of silicious matter are exceedingly favorable to the growth of the beet; chalky soils are less favorable, because they are usually shallow, and consequently impede the development of the root. The sandy soils in the vicinity of the seacoast might probably suit them well, as they frequently do other roots, but I am not aware that the experiment has been made. Alluvial soils must in general be highly favorable. In all cases it is suitable that any land devoted to this culture should have a depth not less than eight or ten inches of arable land."

There is one principle which has been abundantly proved in Europe, and we have no doubt it will apply with equal force to this country, that is, the more northern the latitude in which the beet roots can be brought to perfection, the greater amount of sugar they will yield. In Russia and Germany which are situated in a higher northern latitude than any portion of the United States, the beet is found to succeed better and yield a larger amount of sugar, than in the south of France.

In the preparation of the soil to receive the seed, too much stress cannot be laid on having it well and perfectly pulverized and made fine by ploughing, harrowing &c. This crop should not, therefore, be placed upon newly broken up ground, but will advantageously follow any grain crop, provided the stubble be turned in as soon as the grain is reaped, and harrowed and again ploughed in the spring. The best manure is decayed vegetable matter, and it is best to apply it abundantly to the crop which precedes the beets, and this practice should be more strictly regarded to when long manure from the barn yard is used. As the land should be well enriched, it will be well to apply a dressing of decayed vegetable, or well rotted barn yard dressing in the fall, so that it may be turned under with the stubble. Sheep manure is very energetic, and said to be favorable to the growth of this crop. It may be advantageously mixed with any other kind of dressing for this purpose. Salt at the rate of 1 or 2 bushels to the acre is very advantageous to the perfection of the crop. All the refuse and remains of the beet mixed with a portion of lime and earth forms a good dressing.

SEED AND SOWING. Be sure that you have good seed and of the right kind, and after the ground has been thoroughly prepared with the plough harrow and roller, with the best drill machine that can be procured (for there are many now in use) deposit the seeds from three fourths to an inch deep, and about six inches apart in the rows, which should be from one and a half to two feet apart. If the land is rather heavy and moist, a ridge should be thrown up to receive the seed but if not it should be left level. Altho the beets will come to maturity in our shortest season if planted any time in May, yet, it is well to sow the seed as early as the season will permit the ground to be well and thoroughly prepared, in order to guard against a failure, which sometimes happens in consequence of protracted wet weather, the seed rots and then a new sowing must take place.

The capsule or husk which contains the seed is thick and hard, and if the ground be dry and warm on which the seed is to be sown, it will be well to soak it from 24 to 48 hours in water. This will enable it to sprout and come up three or four days earlier, but if the ground be moist there will be little need of soaking it.

After the plants are up they should be kept clear from weeds, and after they have obtained a tolerable size, passing the Cultivator lightly between the rows will be beneficial, especially if the weather be dry. There is no danger of stirring the dirt too much or too often among them, although it is not beneficial to draw much earth around the plants.

When the outside leaves droop towards the ground, and turn somewhat yellowish, then they have ceased to vegetate and are ready to be harvested. The digging should be done with a garden fork or spade in a

clear day, and as much of the dirt shook from them as can be conveniently, and the tops cut off, which completes the business. The last operation can be performed by having a boy to follow the digger and place them in a line with the tops all one way, and then let the man pass along the line with a sharp spade and strike off the tops, which may be very quickly done.

PROFITS OF CULTIVATION.

The following statement of the culture and products of one and a half acres of land was furnished us by Mr B. Howard of Hallowell, sometime since, but was accidentally mislaid at the time.

A portion of the land was new, having never before been ploughed, and was of very little value as pasturing. I broke up the piece in May, as deep as we could plough it, and turned the furrows as thoroughly as possible. I hauled thirty loads of manure from the barn yard with one yoke of oxen, and spread it over the whole piece, and harrowed it thoroughly. The expenses are as follows :

Ploughing,	\$6 00
Harrowing,	3 34
12 Cords of manure,	12 00
Hauling the same,	3 34
Seed and planting,	4 62
Hoeing,	10 00
Total,	\$39 30
CROP.—80 bushels sound corn,	80 00
8 " Beans,	12 00
25 " Potatoes,	10 00
Total,	\$102 00
Deduct the expenses,	\$39 30
Profit,	\$62 70

The small corn and fodder was considered sufficient to pay for harvesting, and the ground is now in good condition to receive a grain crop, and be seeded down. If half the value of the manure be deducted, which is customary in such calculations, it will give six dollars more profit.

Original.

A FEW QUERIES ABOUT POTATOES.

Messrs Editors: If I mistake not it is a prevailing and a settled opinion among farmers generally that Potatoes do not impoverish the soil like most other crops and indeed some are of the opinion that a crop of potatoes improves the soil for a future crop.

That a crop of much consequence can be realized without more or less reducing the soil from which it was taken is more than I am ready to admit—but that some kinds of crops reduce the soil much more than others, is an unquestionable fact.

But we have potatoes under consideration at this time and do potatoes sap the ground more than other root crops?

Mr. Buckminster in his address published in No. 38 of the last Volume of the Farmer, says, "of all the root crops potatoes are believed to be the most exhausting. They impoverish light soils even more than corn does, and we obtain better crops of grass after corn than after potatoes with the same manuring for both."

If this be the fact is it not owing more to the deleterious effects of the potatoe tops that are left upon the ground than it is to the exhausting nature of the root itself? That potatoe tops left upon the ground to rot are injurious to a future crop I am fully of the opinion. And I believe too, that with but few exceptions every corn grower puts his best manure, a much greater amount on his corn than he does on his potatoe ground, hence the better grass crop after the corn than after potatoes.

If potatoes exhaust the soil so much quicker than other crops, why is it the fact in many of the Southern and Western States where their new soil is too rich for wheat growing to reduce it by planting corn instead of potatoes until it is reduced to a proper state for growing wheat?

If Mr. Buckminster is right will some of the correspondents of the Farmer who know him to be, say so through the columns of the Maine Farmer that we down west may forsake the "good old way" of letting our own rough ground to any one who will plough and plant *potatoes* and have all they can raise.

It is customary with farmers in this vicinity to "let out" pasture ground to such as may want to plant potatoes and have all they can raise, because it is considered that potatoes do not impoverish the soil but a very little compared with other crops.

But as it now stands it should be proposed to plant corn or any root crops potatoes excepted and have what could be raised from the first ploughing. The owner of the soil would in such case have the *shakes* for a fortnight. E. G. B.

Original.

RAISING WHEAT.

Messrs Editors:—I have been intending for some time to state, through your paper, to farmers in Maine, something of my experience in raising wheat. But being pressed with other matters, delayed it, till it was brought to my mind by an article in the Farmer, of the 6th inst. signed T. H. N. and dated twenty fifth of March. And would only say, that I have pursued exactly the course of your correspondent, and with precisely the same result. Though without being aware that, in these days of experiments, there was any other one, that was satisfied, to "let well enough alone."

It is now about twenty years, since we have had any smut at all—although our neighbors, have had more or less, every year. I recollect perfectly well, that the last smut we had, was from a piece which was very stout indeed, but, rather late—as the first seed sown on the ground had so much *preventative*, put on it, as to entirely prevent its coming up.

I am often asked how much vitriol, saltpetre, &c. I put on my seed wheat, and when I state my method of preparing it—why, that is running to much risk—is often the reply, that is made.

G.

April 13th, 1839.

LEGAL.

From the Law Reporter.

ACTION. An action is deemed to have been commenced on the day of the date of the writ. Thus, where a writ was filled up and dated before the expiration of the time limited by the statute of limitations for bringing the action, it was held, that the action was not barred by the statute, although the writ was not served until such time had expired.

ALIEN. Under the statute of the United States, passed April 14, 1802, providing that the children of persons who then were or had been citizens of the United States, should, tho' born out of the limits of the United States, be considered citizens, it was held, that the child of a father who was a citizen of the United States after the treaty of peace with Great Britain, by which the independence of the United States was acknowledged, and after the adoption of the constitution of the United States, was not an alien, although born without the limits of the United States.

ARBITRATION. All demands between the parties were submitted to arbitration, and the arbitrators were authorized, in case they should find the plaintiff indebted to the defendant, to estimate the value of certain chattels of the plaintiff, and the defendant was to take them in part payment. The arbitrators found the plaintiff indebted to a less amount than the value of the chattels, but instead of appraising so much only of the chattels as would pay the debt, they awarded that the defendant should take them

and pay the plaintiff in money the excess of their value beyond the amount of the debt. Held that the arbitrators had exceeded their authority and that the award was invalid.

ASSUMPSIT. Money obtained through fraud and misrepresentation may be recovered back in an action of assumpsit for money had and received.

Where the defendant contracted with the plaintiff to act at the Tremont Theatre for half the gross receipts of the house, it being understood by the plaintiff, that the terms were to be as favorable for the plaintiff as those on which the defendant acted at other theatres, and the defendant representing that they were so, and one night after the play was over, and after it had been advertised that the defendant was to play the following evening, the plaintiff informed him that he had good authority for believing that he acted at another theatre on more favorable terms, but the defendant denied it & threatened that unless he were paid half the gross receipts he would not act on the following evening, and thereupon the plaintiff paid him, it was held, that this was not a voluntary payment but that the plaintiff, upon showing that the contract was entered into through fraud and misrepresentation, might recover back the sum paid beyond the amount to which the defendant was justly entitled.

GARDENING, &c.

To make composts for plants.—These may be reduced to light sandy loam from old pastures. Strong loam approaching nearly to brick earth, from the same source. Peat earth from the surface of heaths or commons. Bog earth, from bogs or morasses. Vegetable earth, from the decayed leaves, stalks, cow dung, &c. Sand earth, sea sand, drift sand, or powdered stone, so as to be as free as possible from iron, lime, rubbish, and, lastly, common garden earth; there are no known plants that will not grow or thrive in one or other of these earths, alone, or mixed with some other earth, or with rotten dung, or leaves.

To increase the number, and improve the quality of parts of vegetables.—It is necessary in this case, to remove such parts of the vegetables as are not wanted, as the blooms of bulbous or tuberous rooted plants, when the bulbs are to be increased, and the contrary. Hence the operations of pruning ringing, cutting off large roots, &c. It may be said that this is not nature, but art; man, though an improving animal is still in a state of nature, and all his practice in every stage of civilization are as natural to him, as those of the other animals are to them.

To form new varieties of vegetables, as well as of flowers are useful plants of every description, it is necessary to take advantage of their sexual differences, and to operate in a manner analogous to crossing the breed of animals. Hence the origin of new sorts of fruits grains, and roots. New varieties or rather sub-varieties are formed by altering the habits of plants, by dwarfing through want of nourishment, variegating by arenaceous soils, &c.

To propagate and preserve plants from degeneracy.—In doing this, we should have recourse to the different modes of propagating by extension. Thus choice apples and tree fruits could not be perpetuated by sowing their seed, which experience has shown, would produce progeny more or less different from the parent, but they are preserved and multiplied by grafting; others such as the pine apple, by cuttings or suckers; choice carnations by layers; potatoes by cuttings of the tubers, &c. But approved varieties of vegetables are in general, multiplied and preserved by selecting seeds from the finest specimens and paying suitable attention to their culture.

Borecole.—*Brassica oleracea selenis.* Sown in May.—Valuable for winter and spring greens, when the frost is not too powerful for it. It is generally recommended to transplant them into trenches, and cover them with straw before winter, that the heads may be cut off as wanted. In spring, plant out the stems, which send forth delicious sprouts.

Brussels sprouts.—*Brassica oleracea var.* This is an open headed cabbage; grows very high, and produces a great quantity of excellent sprouts in spring. To be sown in May and treated like cabbages; should be housed in the fall.

Broccoli.—*Chou Broccoli.* The Broccoli generally succeeds well in our climate; and is a very delicious

vegetable, resembling the cauliflower. The seed should be sown the last of May for a full late crop. In July plant them out in rows, two and a half feet apart, on a rich soil. They will flower in October. The earlier planted ones will flower in August and September. If any of the late plants should not flower before frost sets in, take them carefully up, and plant them in a warm cellar; they will flower before spring.

Cabbage—Chou. Sow your seed in September, (in frames,) March and April, in the open air for early sorts, in May, for late. For transplanting, if you can, choose warm showery weather; and if the plants wilt down very much, water them at evening, with rain water, or any other water that has been kept through the day, in a tub, or bucket, so as to be sufficiently warmed. And it may be well to observe here, once for all, that in watering plants, the water should never be poured down in a large stream or flood about the roots, as this would serve to wash away from them the surrounding earth and the nourishment they need, but should be turned through a sieve, or watering pot, sparingly at once, but repeated several times, till the surrounding earth is sufficiently moistened; and this operation should be generally performed at evening, that the plants may have the benefit of not having the water too soon evaporated by the sun.

The ground should be often stirred. It may be unnecessary to mention, that with this, as with all other vegetables, the best seed is obtained from the best plants; they should therefore be selected;—and care must be taken not to place them too near those of an inferior variety, as the seed may thereby become adulterated. The seed will keep good six or eight years.

Carrot—Carotte. The Early Horn and Orange are esteemed best for family use. The directions for beets will answer for carrots, only leave the plants four inches apart in the rows. Sow from April to July, in a light, mellow, and sandy soil, dig one or two spades deep. The orange and red sorts require a soil deeper than the horn carrot.

The carrot is common by the road side in many parts of Britain; and once upon a time the ladies there wore carrot leaves instead of feathers. A curious chimney ornament can be formed by cutting off a section from the head of a carrot which contains the bud, and placing it in a shallow vessel of water. "Young and delicate leaves unfold themselves, forming a radiated tuft, of a very handsome appearance."

It is used in soups and stews, and as a vegetable diet to boil with beef or mutton.

Cucumber—Coucombre. The best kinds for early planting are the early frame, green cluster, and long prickly. Plant in the open ground, about the first week of May, in hills four feet apart, both for the general crop and for the pickling sorts; make the ground rich with vegetable mould and rotted cow dung, and leave only one good plant in each hill. If the provoking yellow fly attacks your plants, examine them frequently, and throw tobacco dust or soot round the vines. Some recommend to nip off the first runner bud, which causes them to grow more stocky, and become more fruitful plants. Keep them clear of weeds, and give plenty of water in warm dry weather. We would suggest whether it would not be advantageous to grow the cucumber in a little concavity or hollow, as water could then be effectively applied in warm weather. Give water at any time of the day if necessary. Cobbett ridicules the idea of impregnating the female blossom with the male, and he is sometimes right; though it is a practice followed by many of the best English gardeners.

On Sowing Parsnip and Beet Seed. Two or three weeks before I commence digging up my garden in the spring, I tie up separately, in a piece of cotton or linen rag, as many parsnip or beet seed as I wish to plant, and bury them in moist earth, either in my garden or a box, or pot; I examine them occasionally, and when they begin to sprout I plant them; by this method I know every seed that will grow, and have no gaps in my rows; I also gain two or three weeks on my neighbors, who wait till they dig up their gardens and prepare their ground for planting.—Gardners, try it.—Germantown Telegraph.

Cure for Felons. Take unslacked lime, and slack it in soap; bind on a plaster of it the size of a small bean; change it every half hour for three hours. This will draw it out and leave the bone and joint, perfectly sound.

Stove Cracks. To effectually close cracks in Stoves, through which the fire or smoke escapes, apply a mixture of fine salt, and fresh wood ashes, equal quantities, made into a paste with milk.



AGRICULTURAL.

Original.

THE SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE.

Messrs Editors:—Much is said and much is written at this time upon the system of agriculture, & we have essay after essay upon almost every subject connected with farming—except the importance of an agricultural survey. To be sure once in a while there is some mention made of the subject, but I am persuaded that it has not received any thing like the attention which its importance demands. In my opinion, it lies at the very foundation of a good system of agricultural husbandry, for how, I ask, can any branch of business be carried on to advantage, without a thorough knowledge of its first principles, for no person would expect another to succeed in any business, to which he was a stranger, or unacquainted with its manipulation. This subject was considered of so much importance in England, that it was one of the very first objects of the “British National Society” for the promotion of Agriculture—to endeavor to procure accurate surveys of the Country. That Society which was, and is still composed of some of the most scientific and best informed men in the British empire, supposed it to be of the utmost importance, that a correct survey should be made of every County in England and Scotland, so that it should embrace in its account, their natural and statistical history, situation, extent, division, form and surface, whether mountainous, or flat, or partly both, climate, soil, minerals, waters, state of agriculture, breed of cattle, swine, sheep, &c. productions, manufactures, commerce, and population, with many other subjects of minor importance.

If we could not get an accurate account of all the subjects embraced above, yet, if only a part of them were correctly known, the advantages derived to the farming interests of Maine, would be almost incalculable. It is true that our State Government have for two years past, been making a Geological Survey of the State and we have already experienced much benefit from it and it is to be regretted by every well-wisher to the agricultural prosperity of Maine, that it should have been discontinued by our present State Government. I allow that in order to meet the interest of the farmer, the tiller of the soil, we ought to have a survey made by men who have ample time to visit every farm in all the towns in the State, examine its soil, and minerals if any, with every other subject that comes within reach of the farmer, let these men consult with the farmers as they visit them, and freely give their opinion upon the management of their farms, and also receive from them their reasons for their present method of husbandry. In this way a great deal of good might be accomplished. I am aware that this would be an expense, but, how can we reasonably expect to receive any very great benefit or advantage without an expense, and shall we refuse the paltry sum of a few dollars when we have such an important object in view, whereby thousands and tens of thousands if not millions of dollars, might be added to the real wealth of the community. It may be said that this may be accomplished by Agricultural societies, to a certain extent. I am aware, this may be done, but it must be only on a very limited scale most certainly, we know that this was accomplished by the “British Agricultural Society” alluded to in the former part of this ar-

ticle, but it must be remembered, that they had ample funds at their command, and it is generally known that the farmers in England are a very wealthy class of men, and comparatively few in number—their farmers own from five hundred to five thousand acres of land, and employ from one hundred to one thousand laborers, who receive on the average about thirty three cents per day, boarding, or as we say finding themselves, for wealth in England is not so equally divided, as in this Country, while at the same time most of the products of the farmer bring a much higher price than in this country, as there the farmer is almost certain of a good price for breadstuffs, as they cannot be imported, unless they arrive at a maximum price, so that an Agricultural Society there, have the means in their own hands of doing all that they have a disposition to perform. But here, almost every man is a farmer upon his own hook, as we say, and consequently comparatively poor but independent, and therefore, they cannot accomplish so much, even if they had the disposition to do it. But as an offset to this, we live under a better Government, where its legitimate object should be the greatest possible good to the greatest number, and I ask how, or in what manner, this can be done, better than by an agricultural survey of the state by its authority. Surely, this would accomplish a great good to a great number, and I believe, to the greatest number. Massachusetts has commenced it, and from all the facts which we can collect upon this most important subject, we must conclude, and in short we know that it has led to the most important and beneficial results—must we then, be obliged to forego, all these advantages merely because our present State Government is guided by such a narrow minded, or contracted policy, as to refuse to aid the farming interest in any way whatever. But it is so, and we must submit to it. A. B.

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SMUT.

Messrs Editors:—Much has been said, written, and printed about smutty wheat, yet there are many who call themselves farmers who year after year spread their butter on bread which has the appearance of having been made with a mixture of lampblack. Preferring (as I do) white bread to black bread, and believing that

every bushel of smutty wheat sent to a flour mill is an insult to the public. I have for several years “spared no pains” to grow my wheat free from smut. My method is—

Take four quarts of lime and one pint of salt mix it well with a sufficient quantity of water to cover one bushel of wheat. Soak at least four days, the salt prevents any injury to the wheat, roll it in sand, ashes, lime or plaster till the kernels will separate and sow immediately, by strictly following the above method I have not had one pint of smut to one hundred bushels of wheat for the last five years.

PISCATAQUIS.

April 10th, 1839.

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KEN. COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Messrs. Editors:—The Kennebec Co. Ag. Society has adopted and practiced on the principle of granting premiums on all successful competitors within the County of Kennebec, whether members of the Society or not, as it was supposed that the interest of the community would thereby be benefited. This is supposed more extended and liberal, than most other similar societies in the State. None have been elected into the society as members, but such as it was believed, knew, and would practice on the principle, that Agriculture laid at the foundation of every worldly interest, & next allied the Mechanic arts.

When any supposed to be such, were elected, they were so informed, and the liberal constitution of the society exhibited to them, if they chose to become members, they signed it. One of the provisions of which, is, that if said society, shall not exceed in their grants and assessments, one dollar yearly, that said members shall pay that sum.

Now, I am determined to say nothing about said Society’s being a corporate body, and that the members, by law, can be coerced to pay their assessments. Yet I am obliged to say, that unless I grossly mistake, at our last meeting I heard the Trustees could not offer premiums as they could wish, and as they supposed would be for the benefit of all—because—because—. I am ashamed to write why. Because the members whose names are on our Constitution, and who still reside in the County, living, (living, yes, they breathe, but they are dead as to any good they do the Agricultural interest,)—have not paid their annual assessments! Is it so? Were not the Trustees misinformed? Have we such characters in the Society? Candor says no. Perhaps some have neglected through forgetfulness. To such I need say nothing further—they will pay; but if there are any who refuse, which, however, is not to be believed, because they would not violate their voluntary obligation to that pursuit which is the foundation of all others, tell them that they shall hear from me again.

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roots, clover grass, apples, pumpkins & barley. I know that figures say: as potatoes and other roots, have been sold in the market in Maine, that pork must bring a high price to indemnify those who go largely into the raising of it.

But figures also, most certainly show us, that roots may be raised for a much less sum than they have brought. On our arable lands, potatoes for instance, (the Doctor's favorite root) can, and have been raised and put into the cellar, for six cents per bushel, by a neighbor of mine. The farmer that raised them, kept an exact account, and reckoned the labor expended on them, as high as if he had been about any other business on his farm, or if he had hired it.

I have no doubt, taking one season with another, in Maine, that they can be raised for 8 cents a bushel. But those who doubt, say 12 1-2 is all they cost a farmer, who knows a thing or two about raising them, for he can do much of the work with his plow and horse. Other roots such as carrots, sugar beet, ruta baga, &c., may be raised as cheap and even cheaper. Mr Ingersol kept his 150 swine a mo. in May on parsnips, which he was not at the expense of housing the previous winter. He, let me observe, boiled his parsnips and grass, and every thing he gave his swine, and made it profitable, near Boston.

I make these remarks, to encourage farmers to raise more roots, apples, pumpkins, barley, peas and beets, for their hogs; by which means only, can we make it, not an uphill business, as the Doctor says, to raise what was forbidden the Jews.

A farmer raises potatoes, and sells them at such a price as to give him double pay for all his outsets, and still is not satisfied, but wants to go to Ohio. I know he cannot afford to raise pork at a low price. But let enough be raised, is my plan, and let him be satisfied with a remuneration for his outsets, and he will not want to go to Ohio after pork, nor to New York to mill.

A looker on.

Original.

EARLY POTATOES.

Potatoes may be obtained very early by the following process. Make a box of any convenience, six to eight inches in height, put into the box three to four inches of rich loam—cut your seed potatoes into two pieces place them carefully with the cut side down on the loam cover them very light with the same, let the earth on which the potatoes lie be sufficiently moist—place the box in a heap of horse manure, the heat of which causes them to sprout a short time if on the south side of some building or fence—when the sprouts are from one to two inches in height, transplant them taking care that the sprouts are not injured by handling them. Potatos may in this way be grown to the height of two inches by the time the ground is in proper order for them to be transplanted. The best kind of early potatoes are what we "down east" call Early Blue noses.

PISCATAQUIS.

April 10th, 1839.

Original.

ON THE COMPARATIVE EXCELLENCE OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

"In ancient times, the sacred plough employed The kings, and awful fathers of mankind; And some, with whom compare your insect tribes, Are but the beings of a summer's day, Have held the scale of empire, rul'd the storm Of mighty war, then with unweary hand, Disdaining little delicacies, seized The plough; and greatly independent liv'd."

THOMSON.

The employment of agriculture is the most ancient of which we have any account in the history of man. We learn from the sacred pages of the Bible, that the employment of man in his primitive state of innocence, was that o

tilling the earth. "And the Lord God took the man and put him in the Garden of Eden, to dress it and to keep it." From hence we may learn that it was not only the most ancient employment of man but also that, for which man was originally designed by his Creator. Cain, and Abel are represented as being concerned in the business of the field. Nor do we read of there being any cities, till Cain killed his brother, and fled to the land of Nod, where he built a city and called it after his first born son Enoch. Hence we may learn the truth of the old adage, "God made the country, and man the town or city."

The employment of agriculture is not only the most ancient, but it is also the most honorable. Almost all the illustrious persons spoken of in the early history of mankind and many of those who were most highly favored of Heaven, are represented as being shepherds, herdsmen, and tillers of the soil. Adam, Cain and Abel, Joseph, Moses, the Patriarchs, as well as many more who have lived nearer our own times. It is said that at this day, in the ancient and populous empire of China, many of the inhabitants of which are agriculturists; and who also are supposed to be the direct descendants of Noah; the Emperor, at vernal equinox, or on the 20th of March, performs the ceremony of holding the plough.

The employment seems best adapted to a people living under a republican form of government; for where shall that industry, knowledge, wisdom and virtue, which are essential to the existence of a republic, be found, if not among the hardy tillers of the soil?

Rome, the most remarkable republic of ancient times, was mostly peopled by tillers of the soil. A Roman, says the historian, of even noble blood, tilled his little field with his own hands, and was fond of tilling it with superior industry and skill, whilst his lady, if lady she might be called, made it her chief ambition to be an excellent housewife. It is essential to the welfare of a republic that there should be as nearly as possible, an equal distribution of property; and nowhere is this more likely to take place than where a majority of the people are agriculturalists.

The two grand sources from which the luxury and extravagance of individuals flow, are commerce and manufactures. It was by these that the Roman republicans became corrupted and their nation brought to ruin. By these, large fortunes are often accumulated, and it is obvious to every one, to what wickedness, vice, and licentiousness, the oppression of great wealth often eventually leads. Great wealth is almost always pernicious to individuals as well as to nations; and even the Saviour of men, was deeply impressed with a sense of this, when he says "How hardly shall they who have riches enter into the kingdom of Heaven."

Although the employment does not generally lead to great wealth, yet it is the most independent calling in life. In almost every other calling a man is obliged to be dependant upon others, but this employment, from its very nature renders him almost entirely independent of others. For almost every necessary article of living, may be drawn from his farm. The profits of agriculture though slow, are nevertheless sure, and it has been observed that the farmer who does one shillings worth of work every day, is more likely to become independent than the trader or professional man, who makes his dollar a day.

The employment is calculated to enlarge and improve the mind, and strengthen the judgment, for every season brings a different kind of work, and therefore the mind and judgment are constantly exercised, and therefore expanded and improved; whereas the mind of a mechanic or manufacturer, who constantly goes through with a few simple operations, is apt to be narrow and his judgment weak. Observa-

tion abundantly proves that the mind of a farmer is generally superior to that of persons in many other occupations.

Agriculture from the constant and regular employment which it gives, is most conducive to health. The labor which it requires, tends to expand the frame, and strengthen the whole body; besides it is mostly carried on in the open air, whereas the mechanical and other employments are often rendered unhealthy from confinement; and many other unpleasant circumstances with which they are often attended. It is sufficiently obvious that regular employment for both mind and body are conducive to the health of both.

Man is by nature indolent and loves his ease and were it not for the strong hand of necessity he would often become idle, useless and wicked; and in no other calling is there a more constant necessity for labor. For he knows that unless he sows he cannot reap, and indeed in no season of the year can the farmer neglect his work, without danger of suffering loss.

The constant and regular employment which it requires, makes it promotive of good morals; whereas in other employments where persons are more dependent upon others, their labor is more irregular, this often leads them to spend their time in idleness, and thus bad habits are often contracted, their characters and morals destroyed. This is one among many reasons why persons who live in villages, large towns or cities, are apt to become immoral, idle, intemperate or vicious. Indeed truly has it been said that "an idle man's mind is the Devil's workshop." I might here go on to draw a comparison between a residence in the country, which the employment of agriculture requires, and a residence in cities or large towns or villages, only a few remarks however will be made. Cities and large towns, are usually built up by means of commerce and manufactures; but when the people in them become rich, they are apt immediately to become wicked, for licentiousness can best be carried on in them, and hence they become obnoxious to the judgment of God.

Against whom have been the most terrible visitations of the justice of Heaven, by fire, famine, sword and pestilence? Look at Babylon, Ninevah, Sodown and Gommorah, Jerusalem, and many others of a later date. But let us turn from these disagreeable reflections and take another view of the subject.

Although this employment is one which renders mankind mostly independent of each other, yet it is one which is most likely to make him feel his dependence upon Providence; for he knows that though he plant, yet it is God who sendeth fruitful seasons, and giveth the increase. And the farmer by being constantly employed among the works of creation is often led to acknowledge God not only in them, but also in his works of providence and grace; and thereby to become truly pious. And it is a fact sufficiently obvious from observation, that in no calling in life is there more innocence, and of course so much consequent happiness.

Were I to hazard an opinion, I should say that there were probably more truly pious people according to their number in this, than in any other employment.

The employment is favorable to domestic happiness; for the farmer is seldom obliged to leave home for any great length of time. And from the ease with which a comfortable subsistence is obtained, the farmer is often induced to marry young. Indeed, the nature of the employment is such that it renders a female companion necessary. In fact a farmer needs a wife to begin with, but not so with many other callings, in which men are apt to remain in cold, selfish celibacy till something is acquired to support a family.

During the most prosperous periods of the Roman republic, the Roman citizens generally



AGRICULTURAL.

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The employment is favorable to domestic happiness; for the farmer is seldom obliged to leave home for any great length of time. And from the ease with which a comfortable subsistence is obtained, the farmer is often induced to marry young. Indeed, the nature of the employment is such that it renders a female companion necessary. In fact a farmer needs a wife to begin with, but not so with many other callings, in which men are apt to remain in cold, selfish celibacy till something is acquired to support a family.

During the most prosperous periods of the Roman republic, the Roman citizens generally

NUMBERED

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A farmer raises potatoes, and sells them at such a price as to give him double pay for all his outsets, and still is not satisfied, but wants to go to Ohio. I know he cannot afford to raise pork at a low price. But let enough be raised, is my plan, and let him be satisfied with a remuneration for his outsets, and he will not want to go to Ohio after pork, nor to New York to mill.

A looker on.

Original.

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Potatoes may be obtained very early by the following process. Make a box of any convenience, six to eight inches in height, put into the box three to four inches of rich loam—cut your seed potatoes into two pieces place them carefully with the cut side down on the loam cover them very light with the same, let the earth on which the potatoes lie be sufficiently moist—place the box in a heap of horse manure, the heat of which causes them to sprout in a short time if on the south side of some building or fence—when the sprouts are from one to two inches in height, transplant them taking care that the sprouts are not injured by handling them. Potatos may in this way be grown to the height of two inches by the time the ground is in proper order for them to be transplanted. The best kind of early potatoes are what we "down east" call Early Blue noses.

PISCATAQUIS.

April 10th, 1839.

Original.

ON THE COMPARATIVE EXCELLENCE OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

"In ancient times, the sacred plough employed The kings, and awful fathers of mankind; And some, with whom compared your insect tribes, Are but the beings of a summer's day, Have held the scale of empire, rul'd the storm Of mighty war, then with unweary'd hand, Disdaining little delicacies, seized The plough; and greatly independent liv'd."

THOMSON.

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The two grand sources from which the luxury and extravagance of individuals flow, are commerce and manufactures. It was by these that the Roman republicans became corrupted and their nation brought to ruin. By these, large fortunes are often accumulated, and it is obvious to every one, to what wickedness, vice, and licentiousness, the oppression of great wealth often eventually leads. Great wealth is almost always pernicious to individuals as well as to nations; and even the Saviour of men, was deeply impressed with a sense of this, when he says "How hardly shall they who have riches enter into the kingdom of Heaven."

Although the employment does not generally lead to great wealth, yet it is the most independent calling in life. In almost every other calling a man is obliged to be dependant upon others, but this employment, from its very nature renders him almost entirely independent of others. For almost every necessary article of living, may be drawn from his farm. The profits of agriculture though slow, are nevertheless sure, and it has been observed that the farmer who does one shillings worth of work every day, is more likely to become independent than the trader or professional man, who makes his dollar a day.

The employment is calculated to enlarge and improve the mind, and strengthen the judgment, for every season brings a different kind of work, and therefore the mind and judgment are constantly exercised, and therefore expanded and improved; whereas the mind of a mechanic or manufacturer, who constantly goes through with a few simple operations, is apt to be narrow and his judgment weak. Observa-



AGRICULTURAL.

Original.

THE SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE.

Messrs Editors:—Much is said and much is written at this time upon the system of agriculture, & we have essay after essay upon almost every subject connected with farming—except the importance of an agricultural survey. To be sure once in a while there is some mention made of the subject, but I am persuaded that it has not received any thing like the attention which its importance demands. In my opinion, it lies at the very foundation of a good system of agricultural husbandry, for how, I ask, can any branch of business be carried on to advantage, without a thorough knowledge of its first principles, for no person would expect another to succeed in any business, to which he was a stranger, or unacquainted with its manipulation. This subject was considered of so much importance in England, that it was one of the very first objects of the “British National Society” for the promotion of Agriculture—to endeavor to procure accurate surveys of the Country. That Society which was, and is still composed of some of the most scientific and best informed men in the British empire, supposed it to be of the utmost importance, that a correct survey should be made of every County in England and Scotland, so, that it should embrace in its account, their natural and statistical history, situation, extent, division, form and surface, whether mountainous, or flat, or partly both, climate, soil, minerals, waters, state of agriculture, breed of cattle, swine, sheep, &c. productions, manufactures, commerce, and population, with many other subjects of minor importance.

If we could not get an accurate account of all the subjects embraced above, yet, if only a part of them were correctly known, the advantages derived to the farming interests of Maine, would be almost incalculable. It is true that our State Government have for two years past, been making a Geological Survey of the State and we have already experienced much benefit from it and it is to be regretted by every well-wisher to the agricultural prosperity of Maine, that it should have been discontinued by our present State Government. I allow that in order to meet the interest of the farmer, the tiller of the soil, we ought to have a survey made by men who have ample time to visit every farm in all the towns in the State, examine its soil, and minerals if any, with every other subject that comes within reach of the farmer, let these men consult with the farmers as they visit them, and freely give their opinion upon the management of their farms, and also receive from them their reasons for their present method of husbandry. In this way a great deal of good might be accomplished. I am aware that this would be an expense, but, how can we reasonably expect to receive any very great benefit or advantage without an expense, and shall we refuse the paltry sum of a few dollars when we have such an important object in view, whereby thousands and tens of thousands if not millions of dollars, might be added to the real wealth of the community. It may be said that this may be accomplished by Agricultural societies, to a certain extent. I am aware, this may be done, but it must be only on a very limited scale most certainly, we know that this was accomplished by the “British Agricultural Society” alluded to in the former part of this ar-

ticile, but it must be remembered, that they had ample funds at their command, and it is generally known that the farmers in England are a very wealthy class of men, and comparatively few in number—there farmers own from five hundred to five thousand acres of land, and employ from one hundred to one thousand laborers, who receive on the average about thirty three cents per day, boarding, or as we say finding themselves, for wealth in England is not so equally divided, as in this Country, while at the same time most of the products of the farmer bring a much higher price than in this country, as there the farmer is almost certain of a good price for breadstuffs, as they cannot be imported, unless they arrive at a maximum price, so that an Agricultural Society there, have the means in their own hands of doing all that they have a disposition to perform. But here, almost every man is a farmer upon his own hook, as we say, and consequently comparatively poor but independent, and therefore, they cannot accomplish so much, even if they had the disposition to do it. But as an offset to this, we live under a better Government, where its legitimate object should be the greatest possible good to the greatest number, and I ask how, or in what manner, this can be done, better than by an agricultural survey of the state by its authority. Surely, this would accomplish a great good to a great number, and I believe, to the greatest number. Massachusetts has commenced it, and from all the facts which we can collect upon this most important subject, we must conclude, and in short we know that it has led to the most important and beneficial results—must we then, be obliged to forego, all these advantages merely because our present State Government is guided by such a narrow minded, or contracted policy, as to refuse to aid the farming interest in any way whatever. But it is so, and we must submit to it. A. B.

Original.

EVILS OF OVER MANURING LAND.

Messrs Editors:—Premiums awarded by agricultural societies have I think in some cases been an injury to farmers. Some under the hope of getting a premium and enjoying a triumph, have applied an inordinate quantity of manure to a single acre. Now let us notice some of the evils resulting from such a course. First, the other part of the farm must be robbed of its just due when too much manure is applied to a single acre. Secondly, on lands too highly manured the succeeding crops of grain will be very liable to lodge. Thirdly, it has been asserted by some claiming to be Doctors of physic that vegetable products grown on lands very highly manured are unwholesome. Health is quite as necessary to happiness as dollars and cents. To raise 100 or 120 bushels of corn upon an acre is calculated to make the farmer glad: but I do not wish to be poisoned with the same and no honest man will be willing to poison his neighbor although the profits per acre may be great. I wish this subject to be investigated. Can some physician or chemist or man of science demonstrate to us whether vegetables growing upon lands very highly manured are unwholesome or not. I wish for demonstration: mere theory founded on supposition or conjecture avails little or nothing. I wish you, Messrs Editors or some of your correspondence to solve this question if possible.

R.

Rumford, April 1839.

Original.

SMUT.

Messrs Editors:—Much has been said, written, and printed about smutty wheat, yet there are many who call themselves farmers who year after year spread their butter on bread which has the appearance of having been made with a mixture of lampblack. Preferring (as I do) white bread to black bread, and believing that

every bushel of smutty wheat sent to a flour mill is an insult to the public. I have for several years “spared no pains” to grow my wheat free from smut. My method is—

Take four quarts of lime and one pint of salt mix it well with a sufficient quantity of water to cover one bushel of wheat. Soak at least four days, the salt prevents any injury to the wheat, roll it in sand, ashes, lime or plaster till the kernels will separate and sow immediately, by strictly following the above method I have not had one pint of smut to one hundred bushels of wheat for the last five years.

PISCATAQUIS.

April 10th, 1839.

Original.

KEN. COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Messrs Editors:—The Kennebec Co. Ag. Society has adopted and practiced on the principle of granting premiums on all successful competitors within the County of Kennebec, whether members of the Society or not, as it was supposed that the interest of the community would thereby be benefited. This is supposed more extended and liberal, than most other similar societies in the State. None have been elected into the society as members, but such as it was believed, knew, and would practice on the principle, that Agriculture laid at the foundation of every worldly interest, & next allied the Mechanic arts.

When any supposed to be such, were elected, they were so informed, and the liberal constitution of the society exhibited to them, if they chose to become members, they signed it. One of the provisions of which, is, that if said society, shall not exceed in their grants and assessments, one dollar yearly, that said members shall pay that sum.

Now, I am determined to say nothing about said Society’s being a corporate body, and that the members, by law, can be coerced to pay their assessments. Yet I am obliged to say, that unless I grossly mistake, at our last meeting I heard the Trustees could not offer premiums as they could wish, and as they supposed would be for the benefit of all—because—because—. I am ashamed to write why. Because the members whose names are on our Constitution, and who still reside in the County, living, (living, yes, they breathe, but they are dead as to any good they do the Agricultural interest,)—have not paid their annual assessments! Is it so? Were not the Trustees misinformed? Have we such characters in the Society? Candor says no. Perhaps some have neglected through forgetfulness. To such I need say nothing further—they will pay; but if there are any who refuse, which, however, is not to be believed, because they would not violate their voluntary obligation to that pursuit which is the foundation of all others, tell them that they shall hear from me again.

INQUIRER.

Original.

THE PROFITS OF ROOT CROPS.

Messrs Editors:—In Number 8 of the present volume of the Farmer, I observed a valuable address published, delivered before the members of the Central Somerset Agricultural Society, in which is much practical good sense, and many valuable ideas. Farmers ought to read and examine, and re-examine such pieces more than they do. This guessing on subjects where figures can make them certain, is more injurious to farmers than we are aware of.—What the Doctor says, on the breeds and kinds of stock, kept among us, is very good, especially where he says, “a creature worth keeping, is worth keeping well.” With all due deference to the Doctor, I have ventured to query, as to his views of raising pork in Maine. I believe we may make it instead of an uphill business as he intimates, a very profitable concern. The food of our swine, should be much of it

roots, clover grass, apples, pumpkins & barley. I know that figures say: as potatoes and other roots, have been sold in the market in Maine, that pork must bring a high price to indemnify those who go largely into the raising of it.

But figures also, most certainly show us, that roots may be raised for a much less sum than they have brought. On our arable lands, potatoes for instance, (the Doctor's favorite root) can, and have been raised and put into the cellar, for six cents per bushel, by a neighbor of mine. The farmer that raised them, kept an exact account, and reckoned the labor expended on them, as high as if he had been about any other business on his farm, or if he had hired it.

I have no doubt, taking one season with another, in Maine, that they can be raised for 8 cents a bushel. But those who doubt, say 12 1-2 is all they cost a farmer, who knows a thing or two about raising them, for he can do much of the work with his plow and horse. Other roots such as carrots, sugar beet, ruta baga, &c., may be raised as cheap and even cheaper. Mr Ingersol kept his 150 swine a mo. in May on parsnips, which he was not at the expense of housing the previous winter. He, let me observe, boiled his parsnips and grass, and every thing he gave his swine, and made it profitable, near Boston.

I make these remarks, to encourage farmers to raise more roots, apples, pumpkins, barley, peas and beets, for their hogs; by which means only, can we make it, not an uphill business, as the Doctor says, to raise what was forbidden the Jews.

A farmer raises potatoes, and sells them at such a price as to give him double pay for all his outsets, and still is not satisfied, but wants to go to Ohio. I know he cannot afford to raise pork at a low price. But let enough be raised, is my plan, and let him be satisfied with a remuneration for his outsets, and he will not want to go to Ohio after pork, nor to New York to mill.

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Potatoes may be obtained very early by the following process. Make a box of any convenient size—six to eight inches in height, put into the box three to four inches of rich loam—cut your seed potatoes into two pieces place them carefully with the cut side down on the loam cover them very light with the same, let the earth on which the potatoes lie be sufficiently moist—place the box in a heap of horse manure, the heat of which causes them to sprout a short time if on the south side of some building or fence—when the sprouts are from one to two inches in height, transplant them taking care that the sprouts are not injured by handling them. Potatos may in this way be grown to the height of two inches by the time the ground is in proper order for them to be transplanted. The best kind of early potatoes are what we "down east" call Early Blue noses.

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"In ancient times, the sacred plough employed The kings, and awful fathers of mankind; And some, with whom compared your insect tribes, Are but the beings of a summer's day, Have held the scale of empire, rul'd the storm Of mighty war, then with unweary'd hand, Disdaining little delicacies, seized The plough; and greatly independent liv'd."

THOMSON.

The employment of agriculture is the most ancient of which we have any account in the history of man. We learn from the sacred pages of the Bible, that the employment of man in his primitive state of innocence, was that o

tilling the earth. "And the Lord God took the man and put him in the Garden of Eden, to dress it and to keep it." From hence we may learn that it was not only the most ancient employment of man but also that, for which man was originally designed by his Creator. Cain, and Abel are represented as being concerned in the business of the field. Nor do we read of there being any cities, till Cain killed his brother, and fled to the land of Nod, where he built a city and called it after his first born son Enoch. Hence we may learn the truth of the old adage, "God made the country, and man the town or city."

The employment of agriculture is not only the most ancient, but it is also the most honorable. Almost all the illustrious persons spoken of in the early history of mankind and many of those who were most highly favored of Heaven, are represented as being shepherds, herdsmen, and tillers of the soil. Adam, Cain and Abel, Joseph, Moses, the Patriarchs, as well as many more who have lived nearer our own times. It is said that at this day, in the ancient and populous empire of China, many of the inhabitants of which are agriculturists; and who also are supposed to be the direct descendants of Noah; the Emperor, at a certain equinox, or on the 20th of March, performs the ceremony of holding the plough.

The employment seems best adapted to a people living under a republican form of government; for where shall that industry, knowledge, wisdom and virtue, which are essential to the existence of a republic, be found, if not among the hardy tillers of the soil?

Rome, the most remarkable republic of ancient times, was mostly peopled by tillers of the soil. A Roman, says the historian, of even noble blood, tilled his little field with his own hands, and was fond of tilling it with superior industry and skill, whilst his lady, if lady she might be called, made it her chief ambition to be an excellent housewife. It is essential to the welfare of a republic that there should be as nearly as possible, an equal distribution of property; and nowhere is this more likely to take place than where a majority of the people are agriculturalists.

The two grand sources from which the luxury and extravagance of individuals flow, are commerce and manufactures. It was by these that the Roman republicans became corrupted and their nation brought to ruin. By these, large fortunes are often accumulated, and it is obvious to every one, to what wickedness, vice, and licentiousness, the oppression of great wealth often eventually leads. Great wealth is almost always pernicious to individuals as well as to nations; and even the Saviour of men, was deeply impressed with a sense of this, when he says "How hardly shall they who have riches enter into the kingdom of Heaven."

Although the employment does not generally lead to great wealth, yet it is the most independent calling in life. In almost every other calling a man is obliged to be dependant upon others, but this employment, from its very nature renders him almost entirely independent of others. For almost every necessary article of living, may be drawn from his farm. The profits of agriculture though slow, are nevertheless sure, and it has been observed that the farmer who does one shillings worth of work every day, is more likely to become independent than the trader or professional man, who makes his dollar a day.

The employment is calculated to enlarge and improve the mind, and strengthen the judgment, for every season brings a different kind of work, and therefore the mind and judgment are constantly exercised, and therefore expanded and improved; whereas the mind of a mechanie or manufacturer, who constantly goes through with a few simple operations, is apt to be narrow and his judgment weak. Observa-

tion abundantly proves that the mind of a farmer is generally superior to that of persons in many other occupations.

Agriculture from the constant and regular employment which it gives, is most conducive to health. The labor which it requires, tends to expand the frame, and strengthen the whole body; besides it is mostly carried on in the open air, whereas the mechanical and other employments are often rendered unhealthy from confinement; and many other unpleasant circumstances with which they are often attended. It is sufficiently obvious that regular employment for both mind and body are conducive to the health of both.

Man is by nature indolent and loves his ease and were it not for the strong hand of necessity he would often become idle, useless and wicked; and in no other calling is there a more constant necessity for labor. For he knows that unless he sows he cannot reap, and indeed in no season of the year can the farmer neglect his work, without danger of suffering loss.

The constant and regular employment which it requires, makes it promotive of good morals; whereas in other employments where persons are more dependent upon others, their labor is more irregular, this often leads them to spend their time in idleness, and thus bad habits are often contracted, their characters and morals destroyed. This is ~~one~~ among many reasons why persons who live in villages, large towns or cities, are apt to become immoral, idle, intemperate or vicious. Indeed truly has it been said that "an idle man's mind is the Devil's workshop." I might here go on to draw a comparison between a residence in the country, which the employment of agriculture requires, and a residence in cities or large towns or villages, only a few remarks however will be made. Cities and large towns, are usually built up by means of commerce and manufactures; but when the people in them become rich, they are apt immediately to become wicked, for licentiousness can best be carried on in them, and hence they become obnoxious to the judgment of God.

Against whom have been the most terrible visitations of the justice of Heaven, by fire, famine, sword and pestilence? Look at Babylon, Ninevah, Sodom and Gomorrah, Jerusalem, and many others of a later date. But let us turn from these disagreeable reflections and take another view of the subject.

Although this employment is one which renders mankind mostly independent of each other, yet it is one which is most likely to make him feel his dependence upon Providence; for he knows that though he plant, yet it is God who sendeth fruitful seasons, and giveth the increase. And the farmer by being constantly employed among the works of creation is often led to acknowledge God not only in them, but also in his works of providence and grace; and thereby to become truly pious. And it is a fact sufficiently obvious from observation, that in no calling in life is there more innocence, and of course so much consequent happiness.

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The employment is favorable to domestic happiness; for the farmer is seldom obliged to leave home for any great length of time. And from the ease with which a comfortable subsistence is obtained, the farmer is often induced to marry young. Indeed, the nature of the employment is such that it renders a female companion necessary. In fact a farmer needs a wife to begin with, but not so with many other callings, in which men are apt to remain in cold, selfish celibacy till something is acquired to support a family.

During the most prosperous periods of the Roman republic, the Roman citizens generally

married, and the historian tells us that they married young. It is in the power of females to do much towards raising the character of the employment of agriculture by bestowing their smiles and favors upon the honest and industrious of this class, rather than upon any other.

"The improvement of the ground, says lord Bacon, is the most natural way of obtaining riches" and I may add that the stability of fortunes acquired by agriculture is the most sure, while that of fortunes acquired by trade or speculation is the most uncertain; besides, less capitol is needed with which to commence. In most of the other callings in life, an apprenticeship is required which often obliges the young man to leave home. This often frees him in a great measure from the restraints of parental authority, exposes him to many temptations often endangering his health and morals. And the young man seldom returns to the family circle as free and uncontaminated by vice, as when he left it. In short, to leave home at an early age has been observed to be injurious to the moral, social and domestic character.

The employment, from the independence which it brings, tends to promote disinterested benevolence and a mutual participation of good offices, but many other employments, and especially those connected with trade and speculation lead directly to a principle of selfishness.

Although public opinion seems to be strangely perverted upon this subject, if we may judge from the fact, that so many of our young men enter into other employments; yet it is true that farmers are the back bone nerve and muscle, not only of this Republic, but of every other that has been. And if the foregoing statements are true, and we can conclude that the greatest amount of virtue and happiness is found among people engaged in this employment; then it becomes the duty of every one, to magnify and make it honorable. S. S.

UNDER DRAINING.

Extract of a letter from our friend E. Marks of Navarino :

"I would embrace the present opportunity to bear testimony to the utility and importance of under draining. When I commenced reading the Farmer, I had heard very little, and knew still less of under draining. But after reading much of the beneficial effects which others had derived from under draining, I determined to try it on a small scale myself, and so well did I succeed that I immediately determined on draining a field of about seven acres, which was so wet as to be useless except for pasture, and poor enough for that. It was so wet that very little, if any, of it had been ploughed, and most of it was quite springy. I caused over 200 rods of stone under drain to be made, at an expense of about fifty cents per rod. Whilst this was doing some of my neighbors laughed at what they were pleased to call a useless expenditure of money, whilst others watched the progress of the work, but doubted the utility.—Early last spring I gave it one ploughing—sowed a part with barley and planted the remainder with corn, potatoes and ruta baga, and I think I do not overrate the produce when I say that the clear profits on the crop has amply paid me for the expense of draining, and the field is now in a good condition for tillage. My neighbors who doubted are now convinced of the utility of under drains, and are making preparations to reap the benefits which may be derived from skillful and thorough under draining.

Gen. Farmer.

Scarecrow.—One quart of corn, soaked in a strong saltpetre brine, strewed over a field, is said to be an effectual remedy against the depredations of crows. Let the crows once get a taste and they will be careful not to molest your

field again for a long while. So says "an intelligent farmer of Lowell."—*Germantown Telegraph.*

SUMMARY.

A NEW BOOK.

"The Deaf and Dumb or a collection of articles relating to the condition of Deaf Mutes, &c. by EDWIN JOHN MANN, late Pupil in the Hartford Assylum.—Boston D. K. Hitchcock Publisher."

Who would have thought a few years ago, of ever seeing a book written or compiled by a deaf and dumb person?

And yet here is a pleasant and interesting volume of 312 pages, full of valuable information in regard to this unfortunate class of people, put forth too, by one of them.

Mr MANN is now here, and we find him intelligent and well informed and a very interesting young man. We hope that the benevolent, who have an abundance, will patronize him by purchasing a copy of his work. They will certainly be amply repaid by the pleasure they will receive in perusing the pages, and in the satisfaction of having a little chat with him, in his way. Though entirely deaf and dumb, they will find him a *sociable* young man and a shrewd and close observer of men and things.

FROM ENGLAND. Liverpool papers to the 8th of March have been received at New York, by which it appears that the news of the boundary troubles was received with more equanimity than was expected. Some of the papers however appear rather savage on the subject. The Liverpool Standard closes rather severe article with the following sentence.

Now recollect our statements, if the United States Government has issued orders for the taking possession of the disputed territory in the State of Maine, and if our Government do not forthwith resist that act, *the whole is a whig and radical plot, having its origin in England.*

Several companies of the troops from the boundary arrived at Augusta on Wednesday last and were paid off and discharged. Two companies under the direction of the Land Agent are left to protect the territory, and all the remainder are on their way home.

A number of Banks in the southern and western States have recently failed.

William Parmenter was elected on the 18th inst. Representative to Congress from the fourth District in Massachusetts by 28 majority.

Silk Culture.—A silk convention was held in Hartford, Con. April 3d, when it was resolved to form a State Silk Society, and to publish an address on the importance of silk culture &c.

Frightful.—A woman in Baring, N. H. a few days ago, in preparing a beet for boiling which measured thirty inches in circumference, discovered on cutting it open, in the middle, a large *newt* as they are sometimes called, a species of the lizard, which probably got there by some crack in the beet while growing, which finally closed over the animal. They are supposed to be very poisonous, and had she boiled, without discovering it, would perhaps have caused the death of some who might have ate it. Much care should be taken in preparing cabbages, beets and other vegetables for the table, that they do not contain impurities of some kind.

Bills of the Globe Bank, Bangor, are now received at the Suffolk Bank, Boston.

FIRE.—We learn from the Bath Telesope that the Stage House in Bowdoinham, with *all its contents*, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last, about 2 o'clock. So rapid was the progress of the flames, in consequence of a strong wind at the time, that the inmates had barely time to escape, taking with them only such articles as were nearest at hand.

The House was owned and kept by Mr. Joseph Curtis. The amount of loss is not known. The insurance amounted to \$1400.

The Stage Stable was saved by tearing away the shed that connected it with the house.

Military.—At an election for Field Officers in the 2d Regiment, 2d Brigade, held at Gorham, on Saturday last, Major Wm. B. Freeman was chosen Lieutenant Colonel vice March resigned.—Capt. Colman Harding was elected Major, vice Freeman promoted.

The Andover and Haverhill Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 2 per cent. The road is about nine miles long.

The United States frigate Macedonian, and sloop of war Erie, sailed from Pensacola on the 31st ult. for Tampico and Vera Cruz.

The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned Wednesday. The session continued 100 days, and 165 bills were passed. The pay roll amounted to the very pretty sum of \$93,363!!

An iron Steamboat, built with American iron, is on the stocks at Pittsburg Penn. Her keel is 140 feet, deck 172 feet, 25 feet beam, and 6 feet hold; she is to measure over 220 tons and will be finished by the 4th of July next.

For Washers.—A house wife at Newark, N. J. recommends clothes to be successfully washed in hot water, after being rubbed over by potatoes three quarters boiled, afterwards to be rinsed in cold water. This is said to be preferred to soap, and certainly cheaper.

A man without money and a heart full of philanthropy, whose coat is a little threadbare, is shunned like a thief; a man with a pocket full of money, and a heart full of villainy, is courted for his virtues!

It is stated that Lord Durham, in his brief Government of the Canadas, expended over \$45,000 from his own purse.

The location of the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Virginia is fixed at Staunton. The sum of \$20,000 is appropriated for the buildings, and 10,000 annually for the expenses.

Lucifer Matches.—A vendor of this article in England has the following quotation from the prophets painted on a signboard over his door, "O Lucifer, how art thou fallen," a penny a box.

Horrible.—An old Caddo Indian on the 13th ult. at Shreveport, (La.) on the Red River, shot his brother in the camp near that place, and immediately stabbed himself. They were buried in the same grave. Rum is the cause of this horrible affair.

Malice of a Servant Girl.—Mrs. O'Neil, keeper of a boarding house at New Orleans, has been completely exonerated from the charge of a servant girl aged 13, who accused her and her barkeeper of secretly murdering one of her boarders a year since, (the girl) being compelled to hold a candle while Mrs. O'Neil struck the bloody hatchet, &c. The girl confessed it was a fabrication of her own.

A singular animal, of the cat species, was trapped on the farm of Mr Seth Clarke, in Southington Friday last, and was shot while leaping off with the trap. He is of the size of a stout bulldog, of a gray color, with a pair of stout bushy whiskers that would shame the veriest dandy in Chapel-street, his ear tuft, pointed with a tuft of shining black hair. He is probably a superior specimen of wild cat, catamount or mountain lynx, unknown in this region for many years. He was brought to this city yesterday, and we are informed will be exhibited at the Eagle tavern. [New-Haven Herald]

Nothing but a Loup Cervier (*Loocervee*.) Come up East here and we'll let you have a drove of them cheap—only take them as they run. Ed.

Temperance, open air, easy labor, simple diet, and pure water, are good for a man all the days of his life.

Sir Humphrey Davy says,—There are no accidents in nature; what we fancy so, is the offspring of ignorance, and because we cannot comparatively embrace her laws, we consequently apply general rules to every purpose, and do not perceive her minute deviations.

The successful candidate at an election of the Narragansett tribe of Indians, at Charlestown, R. Island, was murdered by his opponent on the evening of the day of election. The murderer is committed for trial.

Mrs. Pratt of Foxcroft, 60 years of age, has manufactured butter and cheese enough the past season, besides doing the work of her family, to render her a clear profit of 180 dollars.

The mail stage was upset a few evenings since, near Ipswich, Mass. and a gentleman named Perkins of Kennebunk, was seriously injured.

Early Vegetables. That industrious and successful gardener, Mr Asa Parker of Concord, presented the editor of the N. H. Patriot, with a quantity of fine flavored radishes and other vegetables, from his garden. This is rare and early. Could not some in this region emulate this savory and excellent example? We barely make the suggestion. Dover Gaz.

The Mormons are emigrating from Missouri to Illinois, and are well received by the people.

Salmon.—The first Salmon of the season was taken from the Merrimac on Saturday last, by Mr Joseph Varnum of Dracut.

There are fourteen daily papers published in Philadelphia, seventeen weeklies, and thirteen other periodicals.

Revenue of Boston.—The Boston Post says that the revenue that was secured in that port the first quarter of 1838 was \$480,300 59. The revenue that accrued the first quarter of 1839, was \$562,645. Increase \$82,344 41.

Mechanic's Fair in Boston.—A circular has been issued by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, announcing that their second exhibition for the encouragement of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, will be opened on the 23 of September next, at the Quincy Hall, in the city of Boston. Medals of gold or silver, diplomas, will be awarded to all articles deemed worthy of such distinction. Persons wishing to present articles for exhibition will please to address William Washburn, Superintendent; or John Gorham Rogers, Secretary: who will also make arrangements to exhibit in opinion any working models that may be offered.

Judge Fisher was lately killed in an affray at Matagorda, Texas, by a man named Fuller.

Fayments, In full for volume VI.

B Foster, Newburg; W Coombs, Bradford; R. Herring, Jr. Guilford; E G Thompson, do, to No 6 vol. 7; S Davis, do, 6 v 7; F P Lowe, do, 6 v 7; Robert Watson, Calais, 14 vol 8; Luther Keene, Milo, 26 v 7; E Fobes, Paris, 5 v 7; J & S J Sturgis, Vassalboro, 1 v 7; H Gardiner, do, 9 v 7; E W Kelley, Winthrop, in full for vols 6 and 7.

Marries,

In Quebec, T. Snow, of Skowhegan, Me., to Miss Harriet, daughter of Thomas Blackiston, sailmaker.

In Augusta, Mr John H. Cook, to Miss Sarah E. Chase.

In Skowhegan, Mr Robert B. Tuttle to Miss Ellen A. Philbrick.

Deaths,

In this town, Mr Joel White, aged 75, formerly of Dedham, Mass.

In Augusta, Mr Nathan Moore, of Sidney, one of the Aroostook expedition.

In Prospect, Mr Aaron Curtis, aged 30.

In Wells, Mr Wm. Perkins, aged 47. Mr Abner Fisk.

Winthrop High School for both Sexes.

THE Spring term in this Seminary, will commence on the 22d instant.

The course of instruction, both English & classical is similar to that of the first schools of a kindred character in New England.

TERMS, from \$4 to \$5 for twelve weeks according to the branches pursued. 50 cents additional charge is made for incidentals and use of books.

Board can be obtained in respectable families in the village or vicinity for from \$1,50 to \$2 the week.

Six scholars can be accommodated in the family of the Principal for \$2 each, including, washing, lights, &c.

Having been employed for the last twenty years in teaching, mostly in Newburyport and Boston, Mass., the subscriber indulges a strong confidence, that those parents or guardians, who may place their children under his instruction will not be disappointed in any reasonable expectation of improvement.

ALFRED W. PIKE, Principal.

Winthrop, April 12, 1839.

KENNEBEC, ss. At a special Court of Probate held at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1839.

JABEZ PRATT, Guardian of Nathaniel Eames, of Greene, in said county, a minor, having presented his account of Guardianship of said minor for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said county, on the second Tuesday of May next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: Geo. Robinson, Register.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

E BEN FULLER has just received a great variety of fresh Garden Seeds.

Augusta, April 9, 1839.

At a special Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 17th day of April A. D. 1839 within and for the County of Kennebec.

A certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Olive B. Adams, late of Green in said County, deceased, having been presented by Jabez Pratt, the Executor therein named for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Pratt give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County on the second Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. W. FULLER Judge.

ATTEST: Geo. Robinson, Register.
A true copy. Attest: Geo. Robinson, Register.

Wanted.

2,000 Bushels of Potatoes, mostly Whites, for which cash will be paid if delivered at my stand in Hallowell, opposite the American Hotel, before the 25th inst. C. M. LADD.

Hallowell, April 6th, 1839. 2w10

Fairbanks' Cast Iron Ploughs.

THESE well known and highly approved Ploughs are manufactured by the Waterville Iron Manufacturing Co. and kept for sale in most of the towns in Kennebec, Oxford, Franklin, Piscataquis, Somerset and Penobscot Counties. They have been thoroughly tested upon the hardest soils, and the fact is fully admitted, that for strength and durability they are unrivaled, while the model for good work is at least equal to any others. The manufacturers regard their establishment as permanent, and their untiring efforts will be to make a good article—an article deserving the confidence and patronage of the community. Their establishment is centrally situated, and purchasers will always be supplied with shares or points when needed. This is a consideration often overlooked, and the farmer who has purchased a plough from abroad, not unfrequently has lost the use of it when not half worn, from the failure of the vendor to procure extra points. These Ploughs are warranted, and are confidently recommended to the farmers who know how to appreciate a good article and who are willing to encourage home manufacture.

PRESBURY WEST, Jr., Agent

Waterville Iron Man. Co.

Waterville, April, 1838.

Grave Stones.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand in Augusta, at the foot of Jail Hill, two doors west of G C Child's store, where he keeps a large assortment of stone, consisting of the best New-York white marble & Quincy slate stone, Harvard slate of the first quality from Massachusetts, &c. &c. He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Soap Stone, Paint Mills, Paint Stones, &c. that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1500 or 2000 feet of stone, almost if not quite equal to the Italian White marble, also his PAICES and workmanship, if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other shop in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call for their trouble. His Shop is in sight of Market Square.

To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. All orders promptly attended to, and all kinds of sculpture and ornamenting in stone done at short notice.

GILBERT PULLEN.

N. B. He also continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at Waterville and Winthrop, and intends to put his prices as low as in Augusta. At Waterville inquire of Mr Sanger, and at Winthrop inquire of Mr Carr. The subscriber will be at Waterville May 25, and at Winthrop May 7.

Augusta, March 27, 1839. cop3w9 G. P.

Temperance Franklin House.

THE Subscriber having purchased the estate formerly the residence of Dr. J. Snell, about a quarter of a mile east of Winthrop Village, has been induced to open the large and commodious mansion for the accommodation of the travelling public. No pains will be spared to render the stay of those who may call at this house agreeable and pleasant, and the most prompt and faithful attention will be given in the stable.

As the farm yields a large surplus of produce which the proprietor wishes to dispose of in this way, his prices will be reduced from those usually charged by others.

JOHN LADD.

Winthrop, Dec. 12, 1838.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

MALAGA, Golden Straw, Black Sea, Red Beard, Merimie Tea, and the common Bald Wheat for Seed. At LINCOLN'S Seed store, Hallowell.

Feb. 5, 1839.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

For sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S Agricultural Seed Store.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of again offering to his customers and the public generally his annual collection of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, comprising an assortment not surpassed for quantity, quality or variety in the State,—among which may be found almost every variety usually called for or cultivated in this State.

They have been selected with great care, and the community may feel assured that they are pure and fresh.

Country traders can be furnished by the lb. or box on as reasonable terms as they can be bought in Boston. Those who wish for boxes of Seeds to sell again are allowed 40 per cent discount for cash, and seeds warranted.

R. G. LINCOLN.

11f

Feb. 5, 1839.

Prouty & Mears' Ploughs.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the sale of these Ploughs, would inform the public that he has received an assortment embracing all sizes from No. 2 to No. 6, and their Side Hill plough, which he is authorized and will sell at the Boston prices. Any person wishing to purchase is requested to call and examine them.

He will forward orders for any particular article in this line, which will be furnished at short notice.

ISAAC BOWLES, Agent.

Winthrop, April 13, 1839.

10

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Farm on which he now lives. Said Farm is situated in Wayne, on Beech Hill, so called, about a mile west of the village, and most beautifully situated on the main County road leading from Wayne to Livermore. This farm contains 70 acres of first rate land, mostly fenced with heavy stone wall, well wooded and watered, and good fruit in abundance. The buildings are large and very convenient, and in good repair. I will sell with the farm the stock, farming utensils and crops that may then be growing upon it; or I will exchange it for a small farm near some market place. Conditions made easy. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JACOB NELSON.

Wayne, April 2, 1839.

6w9

Winthrop Messenger

WILL stand the ensuing season for the use of mares at Hallowell Cross Roads.

This elegant horse is a son of the Old Messenger, so long and so favorably known in this County as the sire of the best stock ever raised in it. He is out of the well known Blake mare, long known as one of the best mares in the County, and he combines as many of the good points and qualities of both parents as can be desired. His color is a bright bay with black mane, tail and legs. He is remarkably well proportioned, healthy, active and strong. He took the premium offered by the Kennebec County Ag. Society for the best stud Horse in 1837. The subscriber confidently recommends him to the attention of Farmers as a first rate sire.

ALDEN SAMPSON.

Hallowell Cross Roads, 4th mo. 10, 1839. 10f

The "Curtis Farm" for Sale.

THE Farm recently owned and occupied by James Curtis, Esq., late of Winthrop, deceased, is now offered for sale. It is situated on the Stage road about 100 rods westerly from the Village and fronting 112 rods on the pond or lake directly below the Factory. This farm contains about 67 acres of land, almost every rod of which is first rate for tillage, and a good wood lot of 20 acres. It is well watered—produces from 35 to 40 tons of good hay and as good crops of every kind, with as little labor as any other in the vicinity. There is upon it an orchard yielding the best of fruit—one large well finished dwelling house and one small one, two barns 100 feet by 30 with a wood house, shed and other out buildings.

The flock of sheep, stock of cattle and farming tools upon the premises together with a good pasture of 50 acres in the town of Rome are also offered for sale.

Persons desirous of purchasing, cannot fail to be suited with this chance for a bargain, upon reasonable terms by calling on SAM'L P. BENSON, Executor.

Winthrop, Feb. 28, 1839.

Public Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Lane of Wayne in the County of Kennebec, conveyed to the undersigned a certain piece or parcel of land situated in said Wayne, by his certain deed of mortgage as follows, to wit: a deed from the said Lane bearing date, Sept. 28th, 1838, and conveying to the undersigned the farm on which said John Lane now lives, reference being had for a more particular description and boundaries of the said farm to the deed aforesaid.

And whereas the conditions of the aforesaid mortgage deed to me has been violated, I therefore claim to foreclose the said mortgage in conformity to an act respecting mortgages and right in Equity of Redemption, approved March 20, 1838.

S. C. MOULTON.

Wayne, April 8, 1839.

3w10

ORIGINAL POETRY.

WHAT IS PRAYER?

It is the incense of the heart,
Which does to every thought impart
A pure sublime and holy love,
To elevate the soul above
The low and transient toys of time,
To scenes most glorious and sublime.
It strengthens all the weak desires;
The feelings warm—the soul inspires,
And bears it upward on its way
To realms of everlasting day,
The balm of life—the pilgrim's mail,
When all the powers of earth assail,
His sword, his spear, his shield, his tower,—
A sure defence from evil's power.
When threatening storm and blackning cloud
Around his spirit thickly crowd,—
When fell disease and tempest dire,
Over his trembling head conspire
To blast the flickering ray of light,
And doom his soul to endless night;
In this condition, prayer's the door
That opens Heaven's exhaustless store,
And bears his spirit far above
To light eternal, truth and love.

S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Original.

ECCENTRICITIES.

Messrs Editors: That there are some queer chaps in this little world, none who have ever paid a superficial attention to the passing events of the day, and to the eccentricities of the human species, who will not readily admit that there are in all communities floating upon the face of society a great variety of odd chaps.

We know that almost every individual has something singular or peculiar in his character, indeed a very learned L. L. D. has asserted that "God alone is of sound mind, and all mankind are mad." I suppose there may be something in it, for I presume it would not be difficult to show that prejudice and ignorance have much to do with mankind in general in arriving at conclusions, and these conclusions must in a great measure be false, very weighty evidence is thereby furnished of unsoundness of mind.

But it is not of mankind in general, but of classes and individuals that we propose to speak. There is quite a large class of odd chaps who on making their appearance in the streets, would almost claim the title of dandies, who make dress their first consideration or perhaps even the tie of their neck handkerchief. They are, when in good credit with their landlord and tailor very happy chaps, in fine spirits and on excellent terms with themselves. Holding every thing that is good and new of the highest virtue, and learning in the greatest contempt. This class is the most contemptible and lowest of all odd chaps among the human race.

There are others whom we occasionally meet who follow the extreme as far the other way. They dress like beggars, and yet carry well-filled purses. We frequently notice them passing along the streets in habiliments studiously dirty and slovenly worn. Do not suppose reader that avarice prompts these persons to dress as they do; avarice has nothing to do with it. They are a kind of odd chaps that adopt this method to gratify a desire of being stared at, and to create a distinction and notoriety among men. It is not uncommon that we find odd chaps among professional men. Some Doctors drive through the streets as though they were on an express from the Aroostook—his horse all of a foam and lather, puffing and blowing like a locomotive on the Amboy rail road for Washington, and who often assumes a great deal of solemn foppery and marked appearance of wisdom to obtain notoriety and patients; there are a variety of ways by which this infirmity displays itself.

The dullest and least amusing of odd chaps are those who are odd professional fellows

who congregate in a bar room, and small clubs to relate stale jests, and pass off low tricks upon one another. One slyly fastens some paper or a string to the coat of another, or substitutes salt for sugar in his friends dram, or tries to be witty at the expense of some of his companions and the like &c. G. G.

Winthrop April 6, 1839.

SALT RHEUM.

TRUFANT'S remedy for the Salt Rheum and other cutaneous diseases such as Ring Worm, Scald Head, Shingles, Leprosy, &c. The most safe and effectual remedy ever yet discovered. This medicine may be obtained of his agents as follows; New Gloucester, Cross, Chandler & Co.; Minot, N. L. Woodbury; Minot Centre, C. S. Packard & Co.; Turner Village, Harris & Perry; North Turner, Wm. B. Bray; Livermore, Britten & Morrison; North Livermore, Jefferson Coolidge; Jay, Joel Paine; Wilton, S. Strickland; East Wilton, Joseph Covel; Farmington Centre, John Titcomb; Farmington Falls, Thomas Cuswell; New Sharon, Joseph Bullen; Mercer, Lewis Bradley; Norridgewock, Sol. W. Bates; Skowhegan, Amos F. Parlin; Monmouth, J. B. Prescott; Greene, John Stevens; Lisbon, Joshua Gerrish; Waterville, Z. Sanger; Augusta, J. E. Ladd; Gardiner, Wm. Palmer. And by his agents generally throughout the State.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by SAMUEL CHANDLER Winthrop.

Price one dollar with full directions.

The subscriber has been Agent for the sale of the above medicine for a few months, and during that time has seen persons affected with the Salt Rheum in every degree, from a very slight touch on the hand, to the covering of the whole body, completely cured by the above medicine, and would recommend it with the utmost confidence to all, affected in any degree with the above complaints. And resort has been had to this in cases of obstinate humors of years standing with entire success.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist, Hallowell.

For further particulars respecting its worth read advertisements in other papers.

IMPROVED CHINA AND BERKSHIRE PIGS.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale the above very superior hogs. They are the very choicest kinds of England and America, and are universally preferred by all who pay the least attention to the improvement of their stock.

The Berkshires are large, easily weighing 400 to 600 lbs., according to keep, at 18 months old, and grown hogs so this breed have been sold the past year in Kentucky from \$200 to \$500 per pair. The China are a smaller race and much finer in their parts than the Berkshire, and weigh at 18 months 300 to 400 lbs. They are celebrated for the delicacy of their meat, easiness to keep, and aptitude to fatten, and for producing a more rapid improvement in crossing with the common hog than any other breed known.

If called upon, the subscriber will give the most satisfactory reference of the perfect purity in blood of the above animals, and the superiority and care of his breeding, and residing as he does at the great shipping port of the lakes, Western gentlemen, in addressing their orders to him, will make a considerable saving in the charges of feed and transportation.

Prices of Berkshire pigs per pair, 6 to 8 weeks old
boxed and shipped, \$20.00

China do 15.00

When taken at the farm without box, \$2 per pair less will be charged. Crosses of the above with each other called the Tuscarora, and in England the Tonkay breed, at 15 to 20 dollars per pair.

Pigs will not be considered as engaged unless the amount of them is remitted at the time of ordering, or reference given, Address, post paid, A. B. ALLEN.

Buffalo, N. Y., March, 1839. 3w9



THE Subscriber offers for sale the FARM on which he now resides, situated about 3 miles from Readfield Corner on the road leading to Winthrop—about four miles from the same.

Said Farm contains about two hundred acres of excellent farming land, well wooded and watered, and has on it one of the most valuable orchards in the country.

Any one desirous of obtaining a good farm will do well to call and examine it.

Likewise he will dispose of his stock and farming tools if desired. Terms liberal.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

B. H. CUSHMAN.

March 23, 1839.

SEED CORN.

IMPROVED Eight rowed Canada, 12 rowed do do, Bernell, Dutton, Foster, Tuscarora, and Sweet Corn may be obtained in any quantity desired at LINCOLN'S Seed store, Hallowell.

THORBURN'S China Tree Corn, for sale at LINCOLN'S Seed Store.

Ploughs.

WE have for Sale a large number of CAST IRON PLoughs of an approved pattern and a variety of sizes. Also PLough CASTINGS to supply any parts of the various sizes.

PELEG BENSON, Jr. & Co.

Winthrop Village, April 4th, 1839.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, April 1, 1839.

Abbot John	Lovejoy Harriet M
Atkins Lucy M	Lancaster Thomas
Bussell William	Macumber Julia Ann
Bowles Isaac	Morrill Mary
Baker Ellen	Metcalf Sarah B
Briggs Isaac	Metcalf Elizabeth
Briggs Moses	Nichols Wm M
Bearce Lydia Ann	Norris E S
Cushman Lewis	Pike Alfred W
Carrier Elbridge G	Pike Alfred W
Carlton Ebenezer	Page Sewall
Colley Oliver	Perry Elbridge
Dexter Freeman	Richmond A S (2)
Dudley Henry	Russel Abigail
Fogg Samuel D	Stanley Lemuel (2)
Foster Abigail	Stanley Morrill
Fairbanks Maria L	Shaw Martha
Foster Nathan	Stone John
Freeman Lydia	Stevens Benjamin
Gibson Zech.	Upton Asa
Gubtil Simon	Witham Daniel
Harris Mary	Witham Wm B
Howard James C	Williams Eunice (2)
Hosley C C	Whittier Nathaniel
Jones Prescott J	Wing Joshua
Johnson Roxanna	Winslow Benj.
Kimball Nathaniel	White Joel
Knox Theodore	White Thomas
Lyon Charles	York Hannah C

DAVID STANLEY, P. M.

To the Hon. Thomas Parker, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Franklin.

The petition and representation of REUBEN LORD, Guardian of Reuben H. Lord, Olive B. Lord & Jonas B. Lord, minors, children & heirs of Olive Lord late of Farmington in the County of Franklin, deceased, respectfully shews that said minors are seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Farmington and described as follows; being part of a gore on the Westerly line of Farmington being the same on which said Lord now lives containing seventy acres more or less; that said estate is unproductive of any benefit to said minors and that it will be for the interest of said minors that the same should be sold, and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. He therefore prays your honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted.

REUBEN LORD.

County of Franklin, ss. At a Court of Probate, held in Farmington on the fifth day of March, 1839.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered. That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop, that all persons interested may attend on the first Tuesday of May next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Farmington and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

THOMAS PARKER, Judge.

Attest. W. DICKEY, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: W. Dickey, Register. 3w9

JOB WORK promptly executed on reasonable terms.

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

Is published weekly at Winthrop by SEAVEY & ROBBINS, and Edited by E. HOLMES & M. SEAVEY.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1.00 for three insertions. \$1.25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

All letters on business must be free of postage.